

NEW NATIONAL ERA  
AND CITIZEN.

All communications for publication in the New National Era must be addressed to Lewis H. Douglass, Editor, at the New National Era, 111 North 10th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This paper is not responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

Subscribers changing their residence, and desiring to have the New National Era forwarded to them, should be particular in sending to the Editor the new address, including town, county and State, so well as to be made, county and State from which the change is to be made. Attention to this will save much trouble.

LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Editor-in-Chief.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1873.

## INDUCEMENTS.

Any one sending us \$2.50 will receive the NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN and Wood's Monthly Magazine for one year, together with a beautiful chromo of the Yosemite Valley, or a fine photograph of either Frederick Douglass, Esq., or Toussaint L'Ouverture, as they may choose. This chromo is a fine copy of a piece of nature's grand work, and is not presented in the usual limited style—its dimensions, 14x20 makes a picture of very desirable size.

## Rates of Postage.

For the information and convenience of our readers, we publish the following abstract of the postal laws of the United States. We advise our readers to cut this out and preserve it for reference:

Postal cards, one cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the country.

All letters to all parts of the United States, three cents per half ounce.

Local, or "drop" letters, that is for the city or town where deposited, two cents if delivered by carriers, and one cent if there is no carrier system.

For newspapers and magazines, regularly issued and sent to regular subscribers, the following rates per quarter of three months, payable in advance at the office where received:

Dailies, one cent each, go without further charge to all parts of the country.	30 cents.
Six times a week, .....	30 "
Tri-weeklies, .....	15 "
Semi-weeklies, .....	10 "
Weeklies, .....	5 "
Semi-monthlies, not over 4 oz. 6	6 "
Monthly, not over 4 oz. 6	6 "
Quarterlies, not over 4 oz. 1	1 "

## Our National Convention.

Our efforts as a race to obtain the full and just recognition of our humanity are necessarily confined to asking for that recognition. We have to plead and argue with a powerful people, whose strength and might have made them lose sight of the claims of humanity and justice, to a large extent, and who have contemplated the injustice heaped upon us with an indifference amounting to a total disregard of the teachings of the founders of the Government under which they live, and through which their ancestors had hoped for the glorious future of a nation built upon the idea that all men are created free and equal. To the nation's conscience we must appeal. To be effective, our appeal must be united. The expressed wish for equality before the law, equality in the enjoyment of public rights and privileges, must be from so large a majority of our people as to leave no doubt of our desire for the realization of our prayers.

To the people throughout the country it may not be known that we have in the District of Columbia men and women of our race who are powerful in thwarting the efforts of those of us who are laboring for the establishment of justice and equality. Such, however, is the fact. When an attempt is made here at the Capital of the "land of the free and the home of the brave" to strike down caste and to pluck it up by the roots by abolishing distinctions based on caste in public schools, colored men here interpose zealously in behalf of proscription. When colored men here are conspicuous in the work of obtaining the recognition of the humanity of their race other colored men are found servile enough to denounce them for interfering with, and disturbing, what their obsequiousness to the powers that be makes them declare to be well enough. We have an element of colored people in this city that was always opposed to any move looking to the amelioration of the condition of our race here. A cowardly element that was afraid to ask for the elective franchise, that thought it impolitic, for fear of shocking the sensibilities of the white people to elect a colored man to represent them in the city council, and now this element is at work to prevent the choosing of delegates to our National Convention. The thinking and intelligent class of colored people have allowed themselves to be misrepresented by the sycophants who go before Congressional committees and represent that the colored people do not wish caste distinctions in public schools abolished. This sycophant class will arrogate to themselves the right to speak not only for the citizens of Washington, but for the colored people of the whole country. This must not be allowed. The ability, the intelligence, and the love of freedom of the colored race are not alone found in the District of Columbia. Our hopes and aspirations are not reflected solely by the residents of this District, and the idea entertained by many that in this city is to be found the best evidences of our progress in the path of true manliness is erroneous. There has been more steadfastness to principle on the part of the colored people in the Ku-Klux cursed State of Georgia than here; more on the part of colored men among the defiant savages of Louisiana than under the immediate protection of the friendly General Government. The trouble here is that the people have allowed themselves to be misrepresented by men who, for paltry offices or positions, have sold their souls. Not one of the men who speak into Congressional committee rooms and represent that the colored people are satisfied and contented with the proscription of their children in public schools, and are gratified and highly delighted because colored students are not allowed the facilities afforded by the Normal School, dare go before a colored audience and attempt to defend their treacherous and base course. Yet these men essay to prevent by misrepresentation, by appealing to the hate of the whites and to the jealousy of the colored people, a convention of the people to forward the cause of justice and humanity.

We feel it to be due to our friends at a distance to inform them of the enemies in our camp, so that when they come up to the convention they need not be suddenly surprised by the lack of progress made here in the matter of equality before the law.

We, having no other recourse than pleading for our rights, that pleading should be made with our best ability. The people throughout the country will consult their best interests by sending to the National Convention the ablest men in their midst. Men, who have independence enough to stand up manfully for what they conceive to be right.

Such men as Clark, of Ohio; Nesbitt, of Pennsylvania; Downing, of Rhode Island; Pinckney, of Louisiana; Rapier, of Alabama, and others too numerous to mention—men who do not cringe and trim to suit the prejudices of those who profit by their influence and votes. No; the coming convention, it is sincerely to be hoped, will faithfully represent what is true of no race in our race, and craven sycophancy and content with injustice will be wholly out of place there.

Let our convention be the largest and ablest ever held, with the hope that its action may lead to an end at which the necessity for separate race efforts in this country will be extinguished by the acknowledgment of the equality before the law of all classes of citizens, and an honest and earnest acceptance and application of the teachings of the Declaration of Independence.

## The Latest Events in France.

The prolongation of the powers of McMahon as President of the French Republic for a term of seven years has been the last resort of the Conservatives to maintain themselves in a power which was fast slipping out of their hands, and that they could not have retained much longer by lawful means. They had plotted for the overthrow of the Republic, and the restoration of the Monarchy under Henry V., the Comte de Chambord, but had to abandon this project, for the moment, partly on account of the truly quixotic, yet honest stubbornness of the Comte, whom not even the prospect of a crown could move to make any concession to the demands of the times and circumstances; and partly, because they probably became convinced, that the people would not submit to such a measure. Under these circumstances, for the prolongation of McMahon's term was devised as the safest and most expedient means to throttle the Republic if not in name, at least in fact. McMahon is known as a man of ultra-conservative tendencies, both in politics and in religion, of a very limited intellect, and with that hatred of progress and modern ideas natural to narrow and mediocre minds. He is consequently considered a most desirable instrument in the hands of the Reactionists, to retard and oppose progress, give aid and support to the priesthood, suppress, as far as possible, the growth of radicalism, especially by waging war against the liberty of the press, and thus pave the way for the ultimate restoration of the Monarchy. A term of ten years was intended; yet this scheme, too, had to be modified—the term was reduced to seven years,—and a compromise was effected through the acquiescence of the Bonapartists, who are still watching for an opportunity to establish a third Empire, and find their best chances in a quasi provisional half-settled state, which always leaves a door open for any change. The majority of sixty-six that voted for the proposition seems rather small when we remember all the illegal proceedings resorted to by the Conservatives to delay new elections in all districts, certain to return Republican candidates; and it can safely be said, that this Conservative victory is by no means due to the people, but has been achieved in utter disregard of their rights and wishes, and contrary to the principles of popular sovereignty.

From the very establishment of the present French Republic, its rulers and legislators have displayed such disregard not only of the spirit and principles, but even of the forms of Republican Government, that we have actually no cause to be much surprised at any new enormity in this direction. The continued atrocious executions and transportation of the unfortunate Communists, more than two years after the suppression of the insurrection; the transgressions against the liberty of the press; the persecutions of radical editors, and the suppression of their papers; the influence of the clergy on education; the empty display of noble names and titles; and, above all, the audacity of the Conservative majority of the Assembly in prolonging arbitrarily their long-expired powers in open violation of the law, and the will of the nation, these are the prominent features which combine to form the picture of anything rather than a Republic. This latest outrage needs no comment; however, it may turn against its perpetrators who did not stop to consider that a short term of office is the best safeguard against revolution, and that this arbitrary prolongation without the sanction of the people is quite likely to accelerate the crisis which it is to prevent, although for the present the situation is certainly little cheering for the adherents of the Republican cause.

## Civil Rights in Boston.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held in the old Joy-street Church in Boston on the 21st inst., at which a strong expression manifested itself in favor of the passage of Senator Sumner's supplementary Civil Rights bill.

The Hon. Joshua B. Smith, lately re-elected to the Legislature of his State, together with Messrs. Richard Brown, James M. Trotter, Robert Dorsey, Burrill Smith, Jr., and Wm. H. Dupree, were elected delegates to the National Convention to assemble in this city on the 9th of December. There was the warmest expression of friendship and regard manifested for the great champion of Civil Rights—Charles Sumner. The meeting was ably addressed by Messrs. J. B. Smith, Wm. H. Johnson, Darius Harris, John J. Smith, and others.

The friends of Equal Rights should support the ERA AND CITIZEN. It is an outspoken and reliable advocate of justice and equality.

## Cuba.

No doubt information as to the size and importance of the Island of Cuba will be interesting to our readers. A brief summary will be in order.

Cuba, the largest and most westerly of the Antilles, and the most important of the transmarine possessions of Spain, lies between the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Florida, and Bahama channel, being nearly equidistant from the peninsula of Yucatan and Florida, and islands of Hayti and Jamaica. It measures fully 750 miles in extreme length, and about 40 miles in average breadth, with an area of fully 48,489 square miles, or little more than two-thirds that of the State of Missouri.

With the exception of the central range of mountains, the country is more or less level, its spreading plains and swelling valleys being interspersed with lagoons and marshes. The cultivated portions of the lower tracts—a small part of the whole—produce abundantly maize, rice, yams, bananas, sugar, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cocon and indigo; while the uncultivated districts of the same rear countless herds of cattle. For wheat and flour, which have no place in native

husbandry, the colony is indebted to the mother country through a monopoly, which most unfavorably affects both the price and the quality. The elevated regions of the Copper mountains, besides teeming with the metal from which they derive their name, and here and there producing gold, silver, and iron, are covered with dense forests, in which, besides ship-building timber, palms, the plantain, and the mahogany are conspicuous. In addition to Havana, the capital, Cuba contains 22 cities and towns, with 294 villages and hamlets. Many of these places communicate with each other by railways, of which the oldest dates from 1838. Of most of these works Havana is the common terminus, being joined even with Batabano on the south or opposite side of the island without the aid of a tunnel.

In 1869, the population numbered 990,711 whites, 417,805 free negroes and mulattoes, and 789,749 slaves, making a total population of 2,192,256, or one-fourth more than the population of Missouri in 1870.

In 1868 the cultivated lands in Cuba were 1,728,000 acres. There were 1,238 sugar estates, 1,838 coffee plantations, 42,549 farms, and 647,459 agricultural laborers. The sugar and molasses product of 1868 was 670,000 tons, being 75,000 tons greater than that of 1867. Of this upwards of 400,000 tons were exported to the United States, and valued at nearly \$47,000,000. In exchange, there were exported from the United States, in 1868, lumber, \$5,133,896; breadstuffs, \$1,700,000; gold and silver, \$1,410,000; manufactures of iron and steel, \$500,000; locomotives and other machinery, \$703,919; provisions, \$1,100,000, and various other articles, making a total of \$15,255,843, four-fifths of which was conveyed on American ships. The exports to Great Britain from Cuba and Porto Rico in 1868 were valued at \$3,814,081, and for the eleven months, ending November 30, 1869, \$4,095,388. The total exports of sugar from Havana and Matanzas in 1869 were 1,667,141 boxes and 121,571 hogsheds, and 147,645 hogsheds of molasses.

Now is the time to renew subscriptions to the NEW NATIONAL ERA AND CITIZEN.

## Crowing Too Soon.

The deafening hurrah the Copperhead Democracy kept up so long over a pretended great victory in New York, turns out to have been a great waste of breath, and powder, and money. As is known, we already had a Governor, so Gen. Dix was elected last year for two years. And this year both branches of the Legislature were secured by decided majorities, so that the government of the State was in Republican hands. But the Democracy claims the election of their candidate, as almost everything Democratic. Nor did they elect those of their candidates who were successful by half so large a majority as they figure up. The authentic returns, as published by the Albany Evening Journal, shows the Democratic majority on Secretary of State to be less than six thousand five hundred, while the Republican candidates for State Comptroller and State Prison Inspector are elected, the former by between four and five thousand majority. So the Republicans have control of the Treasury and the State Prison Board as well as the Legislature and the Executive Department. The Democratic papers and patriots may therefore stop their screeching.

Do not forget to pay your subscriptions to the ERA AND CITIZEN.

The success of the white man's party in Virginia at the recent election gives them the power to elect to the United States Senate a conservative, negro-hating successor to Senator Lewis. Of course one who thinks colored men have any right that F. P. V's are bound to respect, and that Northern men should be permitted to live in the State, as Senator Lewis does, will stand no chance in the scramble. The fight is already begun, and such champions of white folks as Governors Walker and Letcher, John A. H. H. Stuart, R. M. T. Hunter, John Goode, Colonel Kead, E. Withers, and Robert Old, are in the field, but it is said with the chances in favor of A. B. Cochran as a compromise candidate.

Send in your civil rights petitions.

If this health should permit, Professor Agassiz is to deliver a course of six lectures the coming winter in this city, on "The Relations of Man to the other Animals." The disciples of Darwin will have to brighten up their armor, for the doctrine of "Natural Development," which proves so clearly that we are the descendants of the monkey tribe, will be apt to get some hard scientific knocks. The invitation to Professor A. is signed by the President, many members of Congress, and others of the more prominent offspring of the "lower animals."

## A Hint for Political Smartcows.

An Ohio correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth, a paper as sound and able politically as it is beautiful topographically, in writing the editor has given some hints to that class of Republican birds who are constantly befouling themselves, from which they ought to profit. He thinks the lesson of the election in that State will prove a wholesome and beneficial one to such Republicans as have sense enough to understand it, and will teach those who are eternally finding fault with their own party to "let up" on their infernal demagoguism. "A close run upon us" he cautions, "could not have occurred more opportune than at this particular season. It is *damnum oblige injuria*, and hereafter Republican leaders, and a few editors, will leave the abuse of our own party to the Democrats alone, and not be themselves the leading hounds in the howl." A large number of leading Republican papers have seemed to act on the principle that the only way to convince the people of their own honesty, and purity, and independence was to keep up a constant assault upon the honesty, and patriotism of the Republican party, shallow minded Republican editors have held the whole party responsible for the conduct of two or three members of the party in relation to the Credit Mobilier affair, though the only member of Congress proved to have been guilty of the shadow of a fraud was expelled from Congress and hunted to his grave, and though every man was suspected of having had any improper connection with it, has been politically outlawed by his party.

And so in regard to the extra salary matter. These self-righteous Republican editors have thought to build up for themselves a reputation of honesty, independence, and patriotism by holding their own party alone responsible for it when the truth is that it received more Democratic than Republican votes, and adopted a course to bring back into power the corrupt, and disloyal authors of the late rebellion, and a life-long gang of

unprincipled plunderers of the public Treasury. This is the practical result of their "infernal demagoguism!"

The Governor of the whipping-post State has very properly appointed the drunken ex-Senator Salisbury State Chancellor. Those who hoped that this notorious sot had finally disappeared from public view, forget that he is a brother-in-law or some near relative of the Governor. And they had lost sight, too, of how necessary it was to that "finesse of things" which is part of the political code of this antediluvian little State. No man is better fitted to sustain its "peculiar institutions" than Salisbury. The whipping-post of Delaware will hereafter be a little more handsomely planted than ever.

Will our friends give attention to the notifications of their indebtedness to us.

## Hon. John P. Hale.

The pioneer anti-slavery Senator John P. Hale died on the 19th inst. at Dover, N. H. He was an out-spoken and brave opponent of slavery, and among the first in opposition to its extension to the Territories. Elsewhere we publish an obituary taken from the New York Times.

The American navy consists of two vessels—first, second, third, and fourth class—carrying 1,238 guns. This is considerably larger than the Spanish navy, which has been represented as the second largest in the world—England alone exceeding it. The navy of Spain, 63 vessels of all grades, carrying in all only 840 guns, or four hundred less than ours. We are, therefore, not quite so poorly prepared for war, if it should be necessary, as it has been stated.

We had hoped that some of our friends in Philadelphia would have prepared an obituary of the death of Rev. Stephen Smith for this paper, but we have been disappointed.

We are indebted to B. M. Holmes, Esq., of the Jubilee Singers, for copies of English hymnals.

## The Chivalry in a Passion.

The production of Uncle Tom's Cabin upon the New Orleans stage has raised a storm of excitement amongst the unreconstructed rebel patriots of that State, and the howl of indignation, the press has sent up over this outrage upon the feeling of the chivalry, is a warning to all Theater Managers. Even the Shreveport Times, in the midst of the desolation produced by the yellow-fever scourge, and while the people were accepting the aid so freely sent them from the North raves like a madman at such effrontery. In its wrath it announces that "low indeed, must our people be sunk if they can witness this vile thing unmoved by indignation, and hold before the ministers of that fell spirit of meanness, cowardice and rascality which has been leading it over the State, when they flout such scoundrelous defamations of Southern society in our very faces, and invite us to come and view them at six bits a head."

## Party Fidelity.

The refusal of General Grant to adhere to the Civil Service Reform rules, invented by George W. Curtis, under all circumstances, in both letter and spirit, seems to have entirely alienated him from the administration, and wonderfully moderated his zeal for the Republican party. And he has carried his feelings of disappointment and disgust into the columns of *Harper's Weekly*, to the editorial management of which he has returned since his recovery. So the paper has been started on the independent tack, and talks eloquently every week about the sins of the Republican party, the necessity for some radical "reform," and the duty of all Republicans to vote for none but honest men.

In a recent article replying to the Brooklyn Union's criticism of its new non-partisan teachings, the *Weekly* declares that "No man ought to vote for a candidate whom he knows to be dishonest. To do that is not only to bring his party into just contempt, it is to strike at the moral foundation of society." &c. It makes no exception to this broad and sweeping assertion. And yet there have been times, and may be again, when to act upon that theory would have been treason to the country. On the eve of the late rebellion the very existence of the Nation depended upon having the control of the Government in Republican hands, and especially that they should have a majority in both branches of Congress.

To do this Republicans were required by every consideration of patriotism to support the candidates of the party for Congress and the Legislature, especially when the election of a United States Senator was devolved upon it. The writer of this happened to be acquainted with an instance where it was feared a Republican majority in one branch of a legislature might depend upon the election of a Republican candidate in a certain close district, and that his defeat would secure the election of a bitter southern sympathizer to the United States Senate.

The Republican candidate in this district was an unmitigated knave, having afterward proved a defaulter to the Government. But there was no doubt that he would vote for a man for Senator who was loyal to the Union and would faithfully support the Government in all necessary measures for its support. If the principle of the *Weekly* had been acted upon, a rebel sympathizer might have been returned to the Senate not only in this particular case, but in various others, and vital evils thereby inflicted upon the country.

Party fidelity is, therefore, sometimes an absolute duty, and the necessity to vote for men known to be personally dishonest, required by the strongest considerations of patriotism.

Send in your civil rights petitions.

## The Centennial.

Grand ideas and large expectations control the minds of the people of Philadelphia in the matter of the Centennial Exposition. It is well for them to remember that the Vienna Exposition has left for its projectors a legacy of a net loss of 12,000,000 florins. The attendance was enormous, and the gross receipts proportionately large, but the affair was terribly costly from beginning to end, and that it would lose money was a foregone conclusion with all but the extravagantly enthusiastic projectors and managers. Our Philadelphia friends should ponder the lessons of this grievous failure, before plunging too deeply in expenditures which cannot be recalled, in connection with their Centennial enterprise. They have adopted plans for a vast group of buildings, which will cost four or five millions of dollars, and this is only to be the central point of an almost limitless field of expense. Every one will wish them

success in the grand enterprise they have taken in hand, but it is always wise to count the cost as a preliminary to warlike or peaceful undertaking. When Philadelphia has fairly ascertained the amount that her own people and their neighbors along the seaboard will be willing to pay for the privilege of seeing her big show, she will be better able to compute the sum that can be safely invested in preparation for it. The expectation that Congress and the country at large can be prevailed upon to foot extravagant bills for the glorification of the Quaker City is foredoomed to disappointment.

## Petitions.

In addition to the announcements of last week we have received petitions for civil rights from the following places: Meridian, Mississippi; Iron Mountain, Texas; Metropolis, Illinois; another one from Cuthbert, Georgia; Newbury, Maryland; Warrington, Florida; Galveston, Texas; Greenfield, Ohio; Huntsville, Alabama; Avondale, Pennsylvania; Port Royal, Virginia; and Bardstown, Kentucky, Camden, N. J.

## Periodicals.

With the number for January, *The Atlantic Monthly* enters on its thirty-third volume. It will appear in an entirely new dress, being printed from beautiful new type. The *Atlantic* will continue to merit the reputation it has long borne, of being the best literary magazine in America; and will hereafter, as hitherto, be the medium through which the most original thinkers and the most distinguished writers in the country reach the public.

At no previous time have the publishers of the *Atlantic* been able to offer more important and attractive contributions than those which they have the pleasure of announcing for 1874:

PATERS ON EVOLUTION: By Louis Agassiz. In these papers Prof. Agassiz will treat the principal scientific question of the day from his own point of view, which, in its opposition to that of some other scientists, is now so great and peculiar interest.

REMINISCENCES: By John Greenleaf Whittier. Chiefly relating to the Anti-Slavery movement, and embodying in a series of articles the most interesting part of his experience, and his recollections of persons and incidents famous in the eventful struggle.

SKETCHES OF PROVINCIAL TRAVEL: By Charles Dudley Warner. Beginning with January, Mr. Warner's delightful "Sketches" assure a series of charming travel-sketches, picturesque and humorous in a rare degree.

HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL STUDIES: By James Parton. Mr. Parton's excellence as a magazine writer gives peculiar value to any papers from his pen; but in historical and social topics he is especially interested, and sure to be eminently instructive and engaging.

FINANCE AND POLITICAL ECONOMY: By David A. Wells. Mr. Wells, whose practical and theoretical knowledge of these topics constitutes him the best American writer on them, will contribute several papers.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL CHAPTERS: By Robert Dale Owen. These will be of the same character as the same chapters in the *Atlantic* for 1873, which have attracted remarkable attention. The forthcoming chapters will relate to Mr. Owen's life while U. S. Minister in Naples, and to his experience and observations of Spiritualism.

PRUDENCE PALTRY: A story of New England life, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, author of "Marjorie Daw," and "The Story of a Bad Boy."

A STORY: By William Dean Howells, author of "Their Wedding Journey" and "A Chance Acquaintance."

RECORDS OF A PLAYER'S EXPERIENCE: By Charles Warren Stoddard, author of "South-Sea Idylls." Papers of curious interest, written in the charming style which has made Mr. Stoddard's "South-Sea Idylls" so widely popular.

JAPANESE SKETCHES AND STORIES: By Edward H. House, author of "Little Fountains of Salamishita." These will be of the same general character as those which have been so favorably received,—describing Japanese customs, institutions, and the picturesque features of their domestic and social life.

LIFE IN THE CONFEDERACY: By George Cary Eggleston. This series of papers will gratify the curiosity felt by many Northern readers to learn something of life within the Confederate States during the rebellion; and will be especially attractive as a record of actual observations and experiences.

STUDIES OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SOCIETY: By E. S. Nadal, author of "Impressions of English Social Life," which appeared in the *Atlantic*, and attracted no little attention.

CRITICISMS OF GREEN AND FRECH NOVELISTS: By Thomas Sergeant Perry. Relating to Turgenev, George Sand, Auerbach, Chervinsky, Balzac, and others.

A ROMANCE OF THE SOUTH-WEST: By Wm. M. Baker, author of "The New Timothy."

AMBASSAGE STORIES: By P. Denning. Brief and dramatic studies of life in the Ambassadors, which Mr. Denning so effectively sketched in the story called "Lost," in the *Atlantic* for February, 1873.

During the year will also be published short stories by Henry James, Jr., H. H. Boyesen, Rose Terry, Constance F. Woodson, and others; and various contributions in verse and prose, by H. W. Longfellow, O. W. Holmes, John G. Whittier, and other *Atlantic* authors.

TERMS: \$4.00 in advance; 2 copies, \$7.00; 5 copies, \$16.00; 10 copies, \$30.00, and \$2.00 for each additional copy.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.

BY NICHOLAS FOR DOUGLASS.

The second number of Scribner's new magazine for the young is as bright and as full of good things as the first issue—in fact, it contains more matter and pictures, for it has eight additional pages. There are forty-four pictures this month, and they include drawings by Moray (who contributes a very effective frontispiece), Stephens, Sheppard, Beard, and other American artists. There are six wonderfully funny pictures of learned cats, and the article which describes them is as lively as the cats. A curious picture of a giant examining a man through a microscope; one of a sailor dancing with white bears; and another of a courageous youth riding a whale into port, will excite the curiosity of every real boy and girl. Celia Thaxter has a seasonable poem, "Jack Frost"; Mr. R. H. Davis contributes one of her first-class stories, "Naylor of the Bowl"; and there are

several short stories, one of which, "The Water Dots," by Sarah G. Jewett, is as free as the coast it tells about. "The Giant Waterbore" is a capital bit of certain follies, and will be appreciated by the older readers of the magazine; who will also enjoy Donald G. Mitchell's story of "How a Tinker Wrote a Novel." The serial, "What Might Have Been Expected," by Frank R. Stockton, promises plenty of lively adventure. At the conclusion of the installment in this number, the hero is left at night behind a "turkey-blind" in the depths of a Virginia forest, and something—we should like to know what—is just about to happen. The French story, for young translators, is very amusing. It is as good as a story as it is a lesson. "The Yellow Cottage" is an exquisite little poem, by Marion Douglass. The dreams of girlhood are seldom more delicately told than in these verses. G. C. Haskins offers some excellent and humane propositions regarding the relations of boys and birds; and "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," who is fast becoming a general favorite, has a fund of lively and useful matter to talk about. The page for little folks is very good for this month; and "The Riddle Box" is crowned with good things.

We are indebted to the Hon. Francis L. Cardozo of South Carolina for the report of the treasurer of South Carolina. Mr. Cardozo has new high honor for his ability in the management of the Treasury Department of his State.

The colored opponents of equal rights in this city are spinning. The unmitigated school ones are getting loud in expressing themselves in favor of such schools. The National Civil Rights Convention is to meet here in a few days.

## Delegates Take Notice.

Delegates coming to the National Convention from all parts of the country and others can be nicely accommodated at reasonable rates at the West End Hotel, 1713 K street. The Metropolitan street cars run with a half block. Persons may engage rooms by addressing Mrs. Larga, 1713 K street.

## The Jubilee Singers in Durham.

The Lyndhurst Association, which has taken place in the city of Durham for many years was witnessed in the Market Hall on Wednesday evening last. The occasion was the visit of the Jubilee Singers, a band of musicians, who under the auspices of the American Missionary Association of New York, and the Freedmen's Mission Aid Society of London, are now on a visit to this country, endeavoring, by their vocal and instrumental performances, to obtain funds for the endowment of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, an institution which has been established for the purpose of educating for the millions of negroes, emancipated by the great American war, intelligent teachers and ministers of their own race. The fact of the whole of the performers having, within a few years, been in a state of slavery, has created a deep interest in their mission, altogether apart from the merits of their music, itself a source of great attraction, both from the freshness and originality of its character, and the clever musical attainments displayed by the minstrel. Large as are the dimensions of Market Hall, its capabilities were taxed to the utmost to accommodate the immense crowds who sought admission. Everywhere, except on the platform, the hall was completely crowded, and in the centre of the hall the visitors were jammed and packed together as close as herring in a tub. In spite of these inconveniences, which on the whole were very patiently borne, the company evinced much delight and enthusiasm. Many of these in attendance had come from great distances. The arrangements, which were of a very complete character, had been carried out by Mr. Hall, of Old Elvet, and a zealous committee. Soon after seven o'clock, the vast assembly having with some difficulty been induced to silence, the singing commenced.

The Dean of Durham stood forward and said: Ladies and gentlemen, in the first place just allow me to express my great gratification, also to congratulate all of you upon the noble and popular appearance that you make this evening. I have a high pleasure in introducing to you the Minstrel Jubilee Singers, whom you shall listen to with delight, and I need not spend many words in introducing them to you, because I am sure that their remarkable talents, that remarkable power of soul, and the association with which God has gifted them—all at once rivet the attention of the whole, even of this great assembly. And, ladies and gentlemen, besides their great musical attainments, they have other claims upon your attention which are never disregarded in an assembly of Englishmen; they are Americans (cheers); they come to us from our great sister country in the west; and more than that, they are freemen who have been slaves. And thus they can be justly called free men, and this itself is a great claim on your admiration—they are making a noble effort to extend the blessings of religious and moral education; that education and training without which freedom is of no value, and without which the colored race can be no more than those who have just escaped from slavery (applause). That ladies and gentlemen has been the discipline and first fruits of those real disciples of freedom in their own land, that this country. They have spoken, they have sung to the highest and the most cultivated in the land, and I need not say in this town that I am certain we shall not be behind our neighbors and our friends in giving them a hearty, an enthusiastic, and an English welcome (applause). I need not remind you on an occasion like this, crowded perhaps as we are, that we should be careful to give them that quiet, that respectful, that beautiful attention which will enable them to make their remarkable efforts to us in this meeting, and to bring home to you the fullness of the work of one blood, and that they are of the same family and the same brotherhood as ourselves (applause). I will say nothing more, but simply introduce to you the Jubilee Minstrel Singers. In the course of the evening, we shall have the following: Miss Maggie Porter, Miss Ella Jackson, Miss Maggie Gordon, Miss Julia Jackson, Miss Minnie Tate, Miss Mabel Lewis, Thomas Rutledge, Benjamin M. Holmes, J. F. Dickerson, and Edward Watkins. The first of the programme consisted of "Steal Away to Jesus," with the *Lord's Prayer*; "Children, we shall be Free when the Lord shall appear;" "I'm rolling through an unfriendly world;" "Oh! Ship of Zion;" "Blessed on King Jesus;" "I'm Lord Deliver Daniel." There was a peculiar richness and softness of melody in all these pieces which constituted their great charm, but the execution was very accurate, and throughout the whole of the pieces the most admirable precision was observed on the part of the performers. The principal pieces in the second part of the programme were "Swing low, sweet Chariot;" "Mary and Martha;" "Turn back Pharaoh's army;" "Oh, yes, oh, yes;" and "Keep from Sinking." In the course of the evening three songs were sung, a slave melody: "I'm Traveling to the Grave," by Jennie Jackson; "Sweet Spirit, hear my Prayer," by Minnie Tate; and "The Three Flowers," by Mabel Lewis. Each of these songs elicited the warm plaudits of the Company by the good taste, feeling, and pathos they displayed.

Just before the musical entertainment terminated the Dean of Durham again ascended the platform, and congratulated the Company upon the excellent character of the concert they had heard that evening. He felt very grateful for the pleasure which had been afforded him. They had heard something very different to what they had been in the habit of hearing, and to his